NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom-

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 723 WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel -- ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sind-

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREEST, BALLADS, MUSICAL GEMS, &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—The Cobblem

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel - Station and Singing, Danging, &c. - Innocence and Endurance.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-uy.—Day Bayant's New Stone Sperin—Negro Comidali-ies, Burlesques, &c.—The Hand-4-Lone Brothers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tenth street—Open every day and evening this week.—New Contaction of War Views and Historic Portraits. Free to the public.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—Corrie's ILLUSTRATED

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The leading feature of the Congressional proceedings restorday was the pre-autation in both the Senate and he House of conditions for the admission of the couthern representatives. Segator Wilson introduced a series of Committee, providing for their admission when-ever the Legislatures of their States shall place the freedmen on a period equality with the white inhabitants in regard to all civil rights; grant the privilege of voting to negroes who have served in the national army, who pay taxes, and who can read, and totally ignoring all pretensions for payment of any claim for eman cipation of slaves or any debt incurred to assist the rebellion. The Reconstruction Committee reported to the House another series, applicable only to the State of Tennessee, but which do not, as anticipatory Washington despatches of last Saturday night stated, provide for the immediate oc-upation of their seats in Congress by the members from that State. These resolutions agree that Ten-nessee shall be "declared to be one of the United States" when her Legislature shall have ratified certain stipulated conditions, including the enforcement of the provision of her new constitution excluding rebels for a term of years from voting or holding office and the ignorement of all rebel debts and claims for slaves emancipated. These resolutions, which were accompanied by a minority report urging the right of the Tennessee representatives to immediate admission, and memorials and documentary testimony regarding affairs in that State, were read twice and recommitted. A set of resolutions on reconstruction similar in purport to those presented by Mr. Wilson in the Senate were introduced in the House by Mr. Ashley, and laid over for two weeks. In addition to prescribing the same admission conditions are those of Mr. Wilson the same admission conditions as those of Mr. Wilson, they state that until these are compiled with no State governments organized either under authority of the President or by action of the people shall be recognized

In the Senate petitions were presented for a protective tariff, an equalization of soldiers' bounties, an increase of the compensation of assistant internal revenue assessors and for abolition of color distinctions. A bill to restrict the day's labor of government employes to eight hours was introduced and referred. Resolutions were adopted calling on the President for information relative to the alleged kidnapping in this country and sale in Cuba of American freedmen, and ordering the payment of fifteen thousand dollars to Miss Clara Barton for expenses incurred in searching for missing soldiers, the latter unanumously. searching for missing soldiers, the latter unanimously. The bill providing for the crection of a new Post Office building in this city was reported, with slight amendments, from the Postal Committee, and recommitted. The bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goeds from bonded warehouses was discussed for some time, and then the consideration of the proposed epresentation constitutional amendment, alread dopted by the House, was resumed. After Mr. Pome roy and others had spoken on it, without being voted on, the matter was again laid over till to-day. A bill making a grant of land to the Winnebago Indians in the bill to reimburse Missouri for war expenditures, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned. In the House of Representatives a preamble and reso lution giving the guarantee of our government for the payment of the fifty million dollars loan of the Mexican republic now on the market were, after considerable obction, introduced and referred to the Foreign Affairs committee. A communication from Governor Worth, enclosing resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature that State's portion of lands donated accepting that State's portion of lands donated by Congress for educational purposes in 1862; was pro-sented; but the House, by one hundred nays against thirty-seven yeas, refused to receive it. A report from the Secretary of the Navy, Siving a statement of expinses of his de-partment for advertising and printing, and from other government officers on other subjects, were presented. The Army Appropriation bill was considered for some time in Committee of the Whole, and Stally passed. Among its appropriations are ten million seven hundred thousand dollars for pay of the army. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was als under consideration, but was not finally acted on. Resc the President regarding persons pardoned by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treas-ury for a statement of the total amount of mon-y tee on Pensions to report what further legislation is masary to prevent the benefits of pensions being insferred to brokers. A resolution prohibiting the ing of the likenesses of living persons on the national bills and fractional currency was introduced and referred to the Banking Committee. One or two other resolutions and a few bills of less importance were intro

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Thirty-fourth street Metropolitan Market. The bill to provide for the completion of the Champlein Canal was ordered to a third reading. A series utions were offered and referred to the selectee affirming perfect liberty of all people of the Union, without distinction of color, denying the dogma Shat States can die or seconde, in favor of the admission of Representatives and Senators from all the States when ever it shall appear that they are unmistakably loyal, and declaring their trust in the fidelity of the President

done in the Assembly, and what was transacted was only tof circumscribed interest. The annual report of the State Medical Society and a response of the Court of Appeals Clerk to a r solution of inquiry relative to funds in the care of his office were presented. Several bills of animor importance were ordered to third reading.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday infermoon a communication was received from the City Inspector informing that body of the suspension of his department, and requesting that he might be allowed to yetain the use of the rooms occupied by the department mutil she books could be closed and proper instruction given the Health Commission. The subject was hald over. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Lands and Places to report on the expediency of making the City Hall Park an open paved plaza, and the Committee on Lamps and Gas were directed to inquire into the complaints made against the gas furnished by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company. The Board adversed to Monday next.

arned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, when an

by the Board of Aldermen endorsing President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The substitute offered last week by Mr. White, unqualifiedly endorsing Congress and condemning President Johnson, was voted down by a large majority; but the Board failed to concur in the adoption of the resolutions from the other Board by a tie vote, the President having cast his vote against

edamus issued by the Supreme Court to the Board of Supervisors, commanding them to exhibit all the books, records, &c., in their possession relative to the new Court House, has been admitted as peremptory

At a meeting of the Supervisors yesterday the man-An ordinance making appropriations on county account for the year 1866, amounting to a total of \$6,891,024, was presented from the Committee on Annual Taxes and la d over. No other matters of interest came Defore the

The Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters yesterday presented policies of life insurance to all the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Each policy lasts for one year, and secures one thousand dollars to the family in case of death while on duty, and five dollars per week

day was an interesting occasion.

The second meeting of the Board of Metropolitan
Health Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at
Police Headquarters, Mr. Schultz, the President, occupying the chair, and Colonel Clark acting as secretary.
The ression was a secret one, and the only business of
importance tradsacted was the appointment of Colonel The ression was a secret one, and the only business of importance tradsacted was the appointment of Colonel E. Clark as Secretary; Dr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent; Dr. Harris, Registrar of Records, and Colonel George Bliss, Jr., Attorney. The officers' salaries are as follows:—General Superintendent, \$4,000; Assistant Superintendent for Brooklyn, \$2,500; Secretary, \$2,000; Sanitary Inspector, \$1,200; Registrar of Records, \$2,500. In the morning the books and papers of the department were delivered up by Mr. Boole, the late City Inspector, to Mr. Schultz, Dr. Harris and Inspector Carpenter, who visited his office for that purpose.

visited his office for that purpose,

A decision of importance and interest to our citizens generally was rendered yesterday in the Court of Com-mon Pleas by Judge Daly. He decided, in the case of George W. Black against the Sixth Avenue Bailroad Company, that the six cent rate of fare is illegal. The Judge stated that the city railroad companies are authorized in adding to the five cents, which is authorized in aiding to the nive cents, which is their legal fare, the one-eighth of a cent internal revenue tax, but not the other seven-eighths, and that if they cannot devise means for mak-ing the fractional change they must lose the one-eighth. A correspondent sends us a communication stating that a conductor ejected him from an Eighth avenue car on last Friday night because he objected to paying aix cents

States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman and a jury, yesterday, on the charge of having been concerned in the

currency, and was acquitted.
The March term of the Court of General S menced yesterday, Judge Russel presiding. The Grand jury were empanelled, and a brief charge upon the usual topics was delivered to them. Henry Dumont, who pleaded guilty last week to an attempt at burgiary, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six moaths. James Bughes, who stole three coats, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Pen tentiary

The three thousand dollars alleged bond-stealing casof Sonneborn against Lawrence came up yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Dowling, but was postponed, at the request of counsel, till next Thursday

The stock market was active but irregular yesterday, and closed firm. Gold was excited, and, after soiling up to 134%, closed at 132%.

to 13%, closed at 132%.

The "big drop" of gold yesterday unsettled the markets for everything in the line of merchandise at wholesale, and prices of most kinds experienced a further decline. The cotton market ruled dull and heavy. Groceries were drooping. Petroleum was heavy. On 'Change flour was unchanged. Wheat was steady. Corn was easier. Oats were quiet. Pork and lard were lower. Whiskey was steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assembled yesterday at Harrisburg. The proceedings were of of a most enthusiastic character. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted thoroughly endorsing the policy of the President on the subject of reconstruction. On the fourth ballot Heister Clymer, of Reading, was nominated as candidate for Governor at the ensuing State election. General Meade was not a candidate for the

The Fenian excitement still continues throughout the One thousand dollars were yesterday subscribed by the Father Mathew Society alone, and the contributions from the ordinary sources are daily more than doubled. A grand demonstration was held at Tammany Hall last evening, at which a number of the Irish bonds were disposed of. Addresses were delivered by the Head Centre, the Rev. Mr. Shephard and Mr. Doran B. Killian. In all

ranks and the finances. borne practical results. The Canadian Parliament is to assemble in Ottawa on the 20th inst., and the New Brunswick Legislature will meet in that province of Thursday next. In both bodies the confederation quescarry the scheme through without further delay. The name determined on for the confederation is said to be "The United Provinces of British North America," and it is thought probable that the present Governor General of Canada, Lord Monck, will be the first ruler. These of (anada, Lord Monck, will be the first ruler. These speculations are, of course, based upon the assumption that confederation will be adopted—a result which does not as yet sem anything like certain. A report of the appeches of the members of the Canadian Cabinet at the recent ministerial banquet in Cornwall, heretofore briefly alluded to in our columns, appears in this morning's fluxand with the letters of our Cornwall and St. John

Late West India news of interest was received by th teamship Crusader, which arrived have ye terday. In Jamaica the royal commission were still engaged in the investigation of affairs connected with the late revolt Some soldiers in Lucca recently created a riot in conse-quence of the arrest of one of their companions who had severely flogged a woman in the streets. Some soldiers in Lucra recently created a riot in consequence of the arrest of one of their cempanions who had severely flogged a woman in the streets. They were finally overpowered by the police. The cholera has greatly decreased in Guadeloupe, and has not appeared on any of the neighboring islands. In Hayti the government finances are in an unsatisfactory condition. Two young English noblemen, sone of the Duke of Argyle and Earl of Beifer, had arrived there and been presented to President Geffrard. After stopping at other West India points they will visit this city and make a tour through the United States. In the republic of St. Domingo President Bacz was still meeting with much difficulty, owing to revolutionary maneuvrings, in the work of establishing his government.

One of the Valparaise newspapers states that instructions to prevent the bombardment of that city, if it shall be attempted by the Spaniards, have been given by the English government to its Minister in Chile.

The sudden trade depression experienced in Ecuador in consequence of that republic, as announced in our issue of yesterday, having joined Chile and Peru in the war against Spain, is noticed in the letter of our Guayaquil correspondent. The Spaniards were the largest customers for cocoa, a principal staple product of the country; but the shipment of the article to Spain will now be interrupted. A final decision against the owners has been rendered by the Ecuadorian Supreme Court in the case of the American steamer Washington, which was some time ago, while engaged in trade on one of the rivers of the republic, cap-

the case of the American steamer Washington, which was some time ago, while engaged in trade on one of the rivers of the republic, captured by outlaws and converted into a river pirate. On the vessel being subsequently seized by the government authorities, they claimed her as forfeit, alleging that the pirates came into possession through collusion of the owners, and this claim, it seems, has been sustained by the highest judicial tribunal of the country. As a sequel to this controversy, it is mentioned that the Washington on one night recently, while lying at her wharf, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge.

The observations and reflections of a "Gentile" among

wharf, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge.

The observations and reflections of a "Gentile" among the Mormon saints are presented in a quaint and entertaining manner by our Salt Lake City correspondent. The iroubles and trials of tha trip scross the Plaips, the joy of the traveller, after a desort life of months, on meeting the familiar eights and sounds of civilization of the verge of the Unth cettlements, and the curtostics of Mormon commercial, social and conjugal life, are well described. At the present time meanly all the business of Utah is carried on by batter, the Territory being almost destitute of carrency, as the seconde made

haste to dispose of their greenbacks at a sacrifice some time during the rebellion, in consequence of Brighan Young receiving a revelation to the effect that the United States government would soon go to smash. The mass of the Mormons are natives of Europe, who are said to take no pride in the United States, but rather regard it as a fereign country; but a "Gentile" element is fast accamulating among them, and a fear of its still more easons for keeping secret the precise location of certain extensive deposits of gold and other precious metals which are well understood to exist in Utah.

Another of General Butler's seizures while in com-

Another of General Butler's seizures while in command at New Orleans has recently been in litration, and been decided against the General. Shortly before the occupation of the cify by the national troops the municipal authorities made Mr. Pille, the City Surveyor, a present of four thousand dollars, which the General compelled the recipient to restore to the city treasury. Mr. Pilie has lately sued the city for the amount, and the Judge's decision was that it should be returned to him.

The republican party, in the plenitude of its power, is in danger of going to pieces. After carrying the country safely through the most formidable and perilous rebellion in the history of any nation, this powerful party is suddenly brought face to face with an administration of its own choosing on the comparatively simple ques-tion of the restoration of the Union. The asso-ciate of President Lincoln on the republican ticket of 1864, representing the principles upon which this ticket was elected, and pursuing the policy inaugurated by the lamented Lincoln, is nounced faithless to his high trust by a ruling faction in Congress because he rejects the new platform of reconstruction which they have set up. The conflict thus brought about between Congress and the Executive brings the republican party to the alternative of a change of front or a mutiny in the camp and the speedy overthrow of its adhering forces by a new organization.

In a conflict between the broad, comprehensive national policy of President Johnson and the narrow, fanatical, sectional ideas of Thaddeus Stevens it is manifest that Stevens and his faction must go down. The battles of the loyal North against the rebellious South have been fought out to the ultimatum of Southern submission. The war is over. Peace has returned. The late rebellious States, complying with the terms demanded of them as the practical and legal consequences of their rebellion, are awaiting their readmission into Congress. In all other respects, excepting the existing Freedmen's Bureau, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and the Chief Magistrate of the Union has reinstated them as loyal mem-bers thereof. He holds, too, that so far as they can produce loyal representatives, duly elected, said States are entitled to a readmission into both houses of Congress, and in all this we have abundant evidence that the President is sustained by the public opinion of the States which have put down the rebellion by

the bayonet. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and his retainers, how ever, reject the President's work and his arguments, and demand a course of treatment towards the excluded States as against a section disarmed but still rebellious, professing submission but still disloyal, and not to be trusted short of new conditions for the security of the black race and the national Treasury. In a word, the programme of Stevens is simply the government of the South as a hostile sec-tion by the sectional party to which a sectional rebellion gave possession of the government. The President's plan is to do away with these sectional divisions of the rebellion, and to make the Union war party a Union peace

Now, that a mere sectional party under the peace establishment cannot stand is proved by all our past experience. The old federal party, which we may say came into possession of the government with Washington, went out with the first Adams, and was extinguished in the war of 1812, because of its degeneration into those contracted sectional New England ideas that fulminated from the Hartford Convention. The splendid old national whig party, built up and went down with them in 1852, never to rise again. In that canvass the old democratic party, on the national platform of Clay's great compromise measures on the slavery question, carried all the States of the Union except Massachusetts and Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee; and from that victory the democracy had as fair a prospect of a long reign of power as had the republicans from the election of 1864. But poor Pierce and other trading politicians of his party North, who for years had been playing the debasing rôle of flunkles to the pro avery fire-eaters of the South, made the fatal mistake of the repeal of the Missouri compromise as a burnt offering to the South for the Presidential succession. From that fatal mistake of 1854 the democratic party became a sectional party and, as such, the slave of slavery, and started full drive on the downward road to destruction till it went over and was lost in the abyss of the late rebellion. The work of ruin that was commenced under the perfidy of poor Pierce was consummated under the whining imbecility and cowardice of poor old Buchanan. Such has been the fate of all our great political parties of the past, on their descent from a broad national policy to the foolish adventures of a sectional organization. The old Jeffersonian republican party died a more natural death. From 1800 it went on increasing in strength till 1824, when, left without an opposition party in the field, it was broken up and disbanded in the Presidential scrub race between Jackson, Adams, Crawford

republican party, or the violent and bloody ending of the old democratic party, or the inglorious fate of the old federal and the old whig parties is to be that of the present party in power, we cannot yet undertake to conjec-The issue will be determined as wisdom or folly, a national or a sectional policy may guide the party councils henceforward. One thing, however, has been settled. The President holds the balance of power; and from this fact we may safely conclude that if the repub-lican party still adheres to him it will hold its present position in the government, but that it cannot break with him without being divided

THOROCOBLY RECONSTRUCTED.—In a letter from Paris John Mitchel says:—"To an impartial observer it would seem that the press here has all the liberty which would be good for the rest of the community." This shows the beneficial effects of the reconstruction policy. A few months ago Mitchel was declaring that the press of this country was not free. Now he thinks that the French press has quite liberty enough.

There is ruin in the radical programm Disasters of the most serious nature are involved in the present political condition of the country, and must inevitably flow from the course pursued by the dominant party. The situation is regarded too much in its purely political aspect for the people to see the effect that all this radical strife is having and is to have upon the material interests of every State in the Union. Looking at the struggle of Congress against the President merely on the surface, the people see only issues on questions of constitutional right and power as relates to the negro—the position of the negro in several States—idle fancies on negro suffrage and some philosophical nonsense on equal negro rights, with much forensic bullying. It is an interesting and an entertaining spectacle. All this blaze over the nigger is to many as pleasing as the blaze that the Chinaman looked at while roasting his pig; and as the Chinaman forgot that the blaze which roasted his pig was at the same time burning down his own house, so it seems to be forgotten that these antics of the radicals are breaking down the foundations of public confidence over a large part of the country, and are doing an injury to the vital business interests of the nation whose effects will be greater than any one would just now dare to predict.

At the commencement of the present session of Congress our future was full of promise. Every one looked forward to an immediate revival of that commercial activity in virtue of which we had grown so great in the years before the war. We had come through the tremendous contest with a strength that astonished the world, and we seemed determined to show to the world that we were fresh enough to fight it over again if it had been necessary, and that the many requirements of the contest, and the burdens it had put upon us, could not dampen the energy and ardor of our career. We were also in a fair way to give the lie to those bad prophets who had said the States will never be one again. Reconstruction had already made the happlest progress. Our Executive had treated the conquered foe with a moderation that all statesmen of past times had commended for such an occasion, though none had ever put it in practice. We saw already the good effects of that magnanimous policy; for the Southern people, under its influence, had accepted the result of the struggle in a spirit as generous as our own, and were doing their all to become good citzens once more. Our merchants saw, with the ready perception of acute traders, that this great section of the country was coming into relation with our markets once more, and an immense spring business was counted upon. Labor started well in the South, and the North, counting on the cotton crops, gave a new activity to its mills and its ships. We were going into the business of peace with all that enthusiasm with which, four years previously, we had gone

Where are all these fair prospects now? Crushed under the ruthless heel of the radical majority in Congress. As Peace rose from her four years of prostration, the radicals forced her down again, spurned and trampled upon her, and yelled with frantic fury for the war to be kept up; for the continuation of a cowardly war against a people who had laid down their arms; for a war of legislation against a people who stood at our mercy As its first consequence, this murderous course destroyed the confidence that capital every where felt in the early restoration of th country to its natural condition. 'It demoralized Southern society more com-pletely than the war had done. It deprived the Southern farmer of the very incentive to toil, and it paralyzed all that activity in our business that in any way had relation to the South. An immense that counted on the revival of the nation everywhere will be without its customers by the Merchants will fail, factories will stop, hands will be idle and wages will go down-all as the consequence of the crazy nigger-worship

ping acts of Congress. Mr. Lincoln feared that when the war was over the South might refuse to send represen tatives to Congress-might practically dissolve the Union by refusing to take part in the government; and he judged it so important for Southern members to be in Congress that he was willing to adopt some measures to force their attendance. How different was that idea of our government from the radical idea that will not admit the members when sent! All the radical fighting with the President is to keep out of Congress men that Mr. Lincoln thought we ought to force into Congress, and for this object they are willing to ruin the country, to keep it in a state of anarchy, to render it impossible for labor to flourish and trade to find its natural channels. They are destroying business and breaking down the finances of the nation to secure the success of their party schemes, and they must be held responsible for it before the country. They will ruin the country rather than not rule It, and this was just the position of the former traitors. Let the people take full notice that it is this radical majority they are to hold responsible for all the miseries that will be the result of the injury to commerce that must ensue from the present state of the country. And let all those committees who go to the President to talk about free trade and nigger rights go to another quarter. Let them go to the radical Congressmen who have forgotten the people, and tell them with what indignation and alarm the people regard their factious course.

A large number of the most respectable and influential ladies in Baltimore have organized themselves into an association for the purpose of getting up a fair or bazaar upon an exten-sive scale, for the purpose of realizing means for all eviating, so far as may be, the wretched-ness and want which the late war has entailed ness and want which the late war has entailed upon large portions of the population of the South. These ladies state that as the work which they propose to themselves is purely one of charity, and as its scope, unhappily, must be ample to be of much avail, they feel justified in calling for liberal assistance upon all good people who sympathise with their fellow creatures in suffering and sorrow. The banar will be opened in Baltimore as soon as possible after Easter. Contributions of all sorts are invited from the charitable is every part of the country. The undertaking is a noble one, and country. The undertaking is a noble one, and

es universal ensouragement. Mrs. Ben-

The Course of Congress-Its Ruinous jamin C. Howard is the President, and Mrs. John S. Gittings the Treasurer of the a ciation.

THE FENIANS.

Money Pouring into Headquarters-De monstration at Tammany Hall-Depu-tations Waiting on the Head Centre. usual, besieged throughout the entire of yesterday by
the same anxious crowds as had formerly been in the
habit of crowding up the hall and endeavoring to gain
admission to the several departments of the officials.
Many were disappointed, bowever, and were unable to
see such of the gentlemen as they wished to have a
private chat with about the prospects of the Brotherheod in consequence of an order having recently been
issued to admit no one who had not special busiissued to admit no one who had not special business or whose mission was not of sufficient importance to excuse the intrusion. A telegram had been received from Syracuse by Colonel Downing, Secretary of Civil Affairs, relative to the tremendous excitement which the suspension of the habeas corpus had caused there, and also referring to a petition from fifty-six Indians to be admitted to the organization. There were also several petitions from circles which had formerly ioined with the Senate to be re-admitted to the Fenian Brotherhood, and in many of those letters were grumblings of anything but a consoling character to the associates of "the gentleman who lost his documents," and a donation of one hundred dollars was received from Mr. Joyce, carpenter and builder, Nos. 65 and 67 Madison street, joined by his employes, all of whom subson street, joined by his employes, all of whom sub-

A deputation of the Father Mathew Society No. 5, consisting of James Reilly, President; Denis Downing, Treasurer; John Reilly, Marshal; Martin Lynch, Arthur Smith, Wm. Spearing Garrigan and John White, Board of Directors, waited on the Head Centre with a donation of five hundred dollars to the F. B. The presentation was made by Mr. John Reilly in a short and spirited address, in which he pointedly referred to the necessity of prompt aid for the I. R. B., and the confidence reposed in the Executive of the F. B. The Head Centre briefly returned thanks, and remarked that, although many of the members of the Father Mathew Society were already members of the Fenian Brotherhood, the fact of the present donation being an official act on the part of their body rendered it more especially acceptable.

acceptable.

The delevation then left, having assured the Head Centre that he might count upon the zealous and earnest cooperation of their association in the hour of Ireland's

The delecation then left, having assured the Head Centre that he might count upon the zealous and earnest coperation of their association in the hour of Ireland's need.

Later in the day another deputation from the Father Mathew Society No. 3 waited upon the Head Centre With a similar donation—namely \$500.

Colonel John O'Mahony addressed the deputation as follows:—Gentlemen—I thank you upon the part of the Fenian Brotherhood. It gives me heart and courage to see min like the Father Mathew Society railying round us in this crisis. I see you are determined to set an example to your countrymen in patriotic devotedness in the same manner as you have already set an example to them in moral demeanor and in your endeavors to elevate the social and moral condition of our fellow cauntrymen throughout the world. No society has done more to gain respect for the Irish character than the Father Mathew Society. I am glad they have sustained our efforts, and I may say that I had never any "toubts as to their being Ingenest in the gause of Ireland whenever that country required their aid. This money comes in good time, gentlemen, to the assistance of our brothers in Ireland. The Parsner T assur d the Head Centre that the contribution which they handed in was unanimously voice out of the funds of the Father Mathew Society; and if it had been five millions off deliars instead of five hundred—were they the possessors of such a sum—it would be as willingly contributed.

be as willingly contributed.

The depitation in retired.

MEETING OF THE O'GORMAN CIRCLE.

A public meting at Tammany Hall. The attendance was very large, and there was also a considerably large number of the Fenian sisters present.

Colonel Joun O'Manory addressed the assemblage in a manly speech, which he concluded in the following words:—We ask you to buy the bonds of the Irish republic, so that the sinews of war may be forthcoming foon. If you do that we will soon cease to trouble you for your aid—we shall soon cease to din the woes of Ireland into the ear- of American people, and the true men of the Fenian Brothcrhood shall still direct for the shores of Ireland, and shall either win her independence or leave their bones to bleach upon the battle fields. (Cheera.) We ask you to buy our bonds (holding up a handful of bonds). We offer you as an equivalent therefor our lives. If you buy the bonds and assist us in our glorious work, we shall rede m them or we shall die.

The Colonet then retired smid rapturous applause.

The Bose Mr. Shariwan also addressed the assemblage in a touching and eloquent speech, in the course of which he said that as an American he was willing to give all the aid in his power to suffering Ireland, or to a suffering people in any country on the face of the earth. The meeting having been addressed by Mr. B. D. Killian and others, adjourn-d, but not before a very large numbers of bonds flat been soon.

The Rochester Femians.

ROCHETER, March 5, 1966.

The Rochester circle of the Fenian Brotherhood to night endorsed General Sweeny, and sent him five hundred dollars. A large number of volunteers offer that services at a moment's notice.

Movements of the Missouri Fenians.
Sr. Lous, March 5, 1868.
A very large and enthusiantic meeting of Fenians was held at Mozart Hall on Saturday.
The plans of General Sweeny against Canada were loudly and enthusiastically cheered.
An impromptu collection was taken up, and in a few moments afteen hundred and afty dollars were handed in.

Quite a number of rifles and revolvers were also contributed to the cause, and fifty mon carolled themselves thight for the liberty and independence of Ireland.

The "Darcy McGce Letter" a Forgery.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
MONTREAL March 5, 1806.
In the matter of the senation letter telegraphed here
and said to have appeared in Thursday's HERALD, ad-

Board of Supervisors. MANDAMUS AGAINST THE CITY—THE COUNTY TAX LEVY, ETC.

o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Henry Smith, in the chair. A mandamus was received from the Supreme Court, commanding the Board to deliver up all the books and accounts of the new Court House Commissieners to the Cierk of the Board. Ordered on file.

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented an ordinance making the following appropriations on county account for the year 1806:—

Advertising.

Asylum for idiets.
Care and maintenance of Hariem bridge.
Children's Aid Society.
Common schools for State.
Contingencies, Comptroller's office.
Cuntingencies, inspection of buildings.
Coroners' fees.
County contingencies.
County contingencies.
Count House [new]. construction of.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
Election expenses.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum
Election expenses in harbor, removal of
Encumbranc s in harbor, removal of
Interest on Ionns.
Institution for the blind.
Interest on Gourt House stock
Interest on riot damages indemnity bonds.
Interest on riot damages redempity bonds.
Interest on riot damages redempity bonds.
Interest on soldiers' substitute and relief redempition bonds.
Interest on soldiers' substitute bounty redemption bonds.
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds.
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund redemption bonds bonds No. 2.
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds No. 3.
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds No. 3. bonds No.
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bot
Lighting, cleaning and supplies.
New York Juvenile Asylum.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.
Disbursements and witnesses fees.
Printing, stationary and blank book
Police fund. Rents
Salaries, Legislative Department
Salaries, Executive Department
Salaries, Judiciary Department
State taxes
Supplies for the police
Support of prisoners in the county jail
Support of detained witnesses

Total.... The Board then adjourned.

OPENING OF THE NEW OPERA HOUSE, WI OPENING OF THE NEW OPENIA HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG.—
This place of amusement, on Fifth street, Williamsburg, was opened last night to an immense audience, and proved a complete success. Mr. Seaver, the managor, has so transformed the old Odoon that it has become quite a new affair, and may now favorably compare with any of the minaster halls in New York. A very superior procramme was offered last night and well carried out. Messra. Campbell, Pottingill, Allen and Pell possess considerable talent in the cork opera line, and the vocal and instrumental pieces were all that could be expected. Mr. Seaver has insurred an expense of twelve thousand dollars in fitting up this half, and deserves the support of the citizens of the Eastern district. Many unusesseful attempts have been made there before to have a parament place of amusement, but his is the most enter prising and choice entertainment that has 'yet been offered to the Burgers.

MAILS FOR EURAPE

The Cunard mail steamship Cube, Captain Stone, will ave this port to morrow for Li rerpool.

The mails for Europe will o'clock

blished at eight o'click in the morning. Single copies, is, emppore, ready for mailing, six or

THE WEST INDIES.

Riot Among the Military in Jamaica.

Distinguished Britishers En Route for the United States.

Salnave, the Haytien Rehel, Held at St. Domingo.

THE CHOLERA ABATING AT GUADALOUPE.

The steamship Crusader, Captain Butcher, from Belize British Honduras, February 14, Kingston, Jamaica, February 21, Port an Prince February 23 and Turk's Island February 25, arrived at this port yesterday.

Turk's Island papers of the 24th state that sait is in limited demand and nominally at 8c, per bushel. The steamer Tallsman, from Now York, had arrived at Turk's Island leaky, having struck a sunken shoat and fractured one of her plates. She was repaired and

and tractured one of her plates. She was repaired and again made perfectly seaworthy.

Accounts from Guadaloupe state that the ravages of the cholers in that island had notably diminished. At Basse Terre, where one-fourth of the population had already been swept away by the terrible pest, the number of cases was daily growing less.

JAMAICA.

Progress of the Inquiry-Military Riot-

Thanks to Governor Eyre, &c.

The Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the late outbreak continued their investigation.

A deputation of prominent men waited on General O'Conner and expressed their thanks for his energetic measures in aid of Governor Eyre, in suppressing the

ate rebellion.

Admiral Hope would remain on the Jamsica station as ong as the Royal Commission of Investigation should sit.

A riot occurred at Lucca, on the 7th of February, on the part of some soldiers, one of whom had severely flogged a female in the streets, and was rescued from custody by his companions. The soldiers were finally overpowered by the police and citizens and imprisoned, and are awaiting trial.

overpowered by the police and citizens and imprisoned, and are awaiting trial.

ADDRESS OF THANKS TO GOVERNOR KYRE.

Sim-We, the magistrates, clergy and other inhabitants of the parish of Portland, beg leave to appreach your Excellency with the deepest te lings of grassical for the aid afforded us at a time when the lives of ourselves and families were in most imminent danger from the appreach of the blood-stained rebels engaged in the insurrection which lately broke out in the neighboring parish of St. Thomas in the East. But for the timely assistance afforded us—doubtless under the direction of an aliwise and merciful Providence—by the arrival at Port Antonio, on the 16th of October last, of her Majesty's ship Wolverine, with your Excellency and the military and naval forces which accompanied you, we have every reason to believe—and the evidence adduced at the court martial which assembled here to 'ty prisoners bears us out in the belief—that the robels would have rapidly come down upon us, gathering strength 2s they approached, and Port Antonio might have withessex'd similar painful atroclies to those perpetrated at Morant Bay and its vicinity. We would also take this opportunity of expressint our admiration at the skill, energy and promptitude displayed on this trying occasion by your Excellency and the gallant officers who setted in concert with you, both in the disposal of the very limited mititary and naval force then at command, and also the further distribution of the increased number of troops and ships which have since arrived to our assistance throughout and around the island. To this judicious arrangement, no doubt, is to be attributed the effective check that has been given to the spirit of rebellion which had generally pervaded the island, and rebellion which had generally pervaued contemplated the massacre of the whole of the whole colored inhabitants, and the appropriation of the crty. We look forward with hopeful anticipative gard to the chance which is about to take place political constitution, and earnessly and sincered that under the wise direction of the British gove our unfortunate stand may be restored to pse prosperity, and that your Excellency and family spared in the enjoyment of health and happiness ness the realization of this our sanguine hope and

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I receive with much pleasure the addresses of the magistrates, ciergy and other inhabitants of Portland, expressive of your gratitude for the steps taken to intercept and put down the insurrectionary movement, which commencing at Morant Bay, had in three days and a hidresched nearly to Fort Antonio. Placed as you were, in the direct line of the wave of the rebellion, and boarly expecting its approach, you are well able to judge of the imminent peril which existed, and of the absolute necessity for the most immediate and severe measures being resorted to in order to check its further progress. I quite believe with you that had assistance been delayed for only a few hours any subsequent help would have teen to late to have sared your lives and preperties from arrange and infuriated reb-it. We all owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the uniting exertions of our galiant sailors and soldiers, which, under God's merciful providence, averted this dire calamity, and checked the extension of the rebellion to the westward. It is a great gratification to me to know that, almost contemporaneously with the arrest of the rebellion in the districts where it broke out, the government was enabled, by the arrival of additional naval and military forces, to make such arrangements for the protection of the island as effectually prevented those further risings from taking place which I fully believe would otherwise have ensued to join with you in hoping that the change in the constitution, about to be introduced, will lead to future good.

perity of the colony.

ENORMOUS COST OF THE REBEL TRIALS.

[From the Jamaica Morsing Journal, Feb. 12]

We have been informed that there are between forty and fifty prisoners at Portland to be brought down to this city for trial before the Special Commission. These, with the large number airready brought down from Morant Bay, will make up a goodly amount of work for the Commission. The indiscriminate hanging and shooting of the people during martial law has certainly not relieved the country of the enormous expense of trying and punishing "rebels" by civil process. This process, it is said, is costing on an average £400 a day, and nearly three weeks have already been wasted in an effort to convict what are called "political prisoners." To estimate the expense that will be incurred in disposing of the eighty-five prisoners now in jaid, and the forty of fifty at Portland, all awaiting triat, would not open up a happy prospect for the taxpayers of the country.

Arrival of British Noblemen at Port su Prince-Sainave and Other Rebel Hay-tiens Held at St. Domingo City-Acrest of Dominican Revolutionists, &c.

Our advices from Hayti are to the 23d utt.
The Haytien finances, which have been much affected by the late rebellion in the north of the island, were the object of serious attention on the part of the government o four millions.

Four guns and an anchor had been raised from the

Four guns and an anchor had been raised from the sunken vessels Valdrogue and Ville-du-Cap, and landed in anfety at Cape Haytien. These vessels, it will be re-membered, were sunk by the English sloop-of-war Bull-dog during the late rebellion in Hayti.

Proposals had been made to the Haytien government by an English shipowner offering to raise both vessels and guaranteeing to put them in condition to preceed to St. Thomas or Jamaica, where they could be entirely re-stored.

land.

Letters from St. Thomas confirm the report of Salnava being at St. Domingo eity, togother with several other Haytien refugees. They are not allowed to pass beyond the city limits. It is reported from another source that Salnave was confined with several others in the St. Domingo tower, and that all of them would be shortly sea cuted. Several Domistican leaders, implicated in the late revolution under Luperon, against the government of President Bass, had been agreated and imprisoned Bass was meeting with much difficulty in his attempts to restore order and tranquillity. The new government of St. Domingo, under Bass, had not yet been recognized by the republic of Hayti, as official notification of the change had not yet been made to the government of the latter.

ELECTION IN THE FOUNTE REGISTRY.—An election for officers took place on Saturday last, in Company F, Fourth regiment Veteras Zouaves, at which the following gentlemen were chose;—A. W. Maxwell as first licutemant and Alexander Merrits second licutemant of that company. Military Matters.

COMPANY.

ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY E, FIRST N. T. C.—This company, which is rapidly organizing to the required, tandard, held a meeting at the Fifteenth Ward Boast in Wednesday last for the purpose of adopting measured equation to their successful formation. They number at recease about forty members, all of whom furnish their are normed. In a short while it is complemitly superior to the Godnin, J. P. Davest, that they did master gitty men, and prove a valuable facessity to the First Science of cavalry. A meeting is settly of for to mercure vening at the above samed place.